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tions; The Religious Consciousness; The Social Consciousness; Divisions of Psychology; The Psychology of the Animal Consciousness; The Psychology of the Child's Consciousness; Abnormal Conscious States of Persons in Health; The History of Psychological Systems.

The style of the book is simple; the material presented in it, rich; and the treatment, competent. It will be a very serviceable work to many students.

LAMARCK THE FOUNDER OF EVOLUTION. HIS LIFE AND WORK. With Translations of his Writings on Organic Evolution. By *Alpheus S. Packard*, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Zoölogy and Geology in Brown University. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1901. Pages, xii, 451.

It is long since we have met so interesting a work of scientific biography as this life of Lamarck by Professor Packard. The importance and variety of Lamarck's work, his interesting personality and career, his biographical and historical environment, have all been charmingly depicted, and go to make up a portraiture which has seldom been excelled. "The name of Lamarck," says Professor Packard, "has been familiar to me from my youth up. When a boy, I used to arrange my collection of shells by the Lamarckian system, which had replaced the old Linnean classification. For over thirty years the Lamarckian factors of evolution have seemed to me to afford the foundation on which natural selection rests, to be the primary and efficient causes of organic change, and thus to account for the origin of variations, which Darwin himself assumed as the starting-point or basis of his selection theory. It is not lessening the value of Darwin's labors, to recognise the originality of Lamarck's views, the vigor with which he asserted their truth, and the heroic manner in which, against adverse and contemptuous criticism, to his dying day he clung to them."

Professor Packard has spent considerable time in Paris, gathering materials for his biography; he has visited the place of Lamarck's birth, examined the records of his family and connexions, and has studied all the accessible sources with enthusiasm. Portraits of Lamarck from old engravings, pictures of his birth-place and place of burial, reproductions of facsimiles of his hand-writing, with other illustrative material, adorn the work. A bibliography of the writings of Lamarck has also been added.

The Lamarckian theory of organic evolution has, through the labors of recent evolutionists and paleontologists, become a formidable rival of Darwinism, and as Professor Packard remarks, the prevalence of his "views in the United States, Germany, England, and especially in France, where its author is justly regarded as the real founder of organic evolution, has invested his name with a new interest, and led to a desire to learn some of the details of his life and work, and of his theory as he unfolded it in 1800 and subsequent years, and finally expounded it in 1809." The time, therefore, in Professor Packard's opinion, seems ripe for an extended sketch of Lamarck and his theory as well as of his work as a philosophical

biologist; and the translations of the writings of Lamarck, hitherto largely inaccessible, which Professor Packard has incorporated into the present volume, will go far towards reinstating the French inquirer into the rights of which for many years he was unjustly deprived. A considerable part of the translations of Lamarck's views on the evolution of man, morals, and the relation of science to religion, published in the present volume, appeared in *The Monist* for October, 1900. μ .

GESCHICHTE DER NEUEREN DEUTSCHEN PSYCHOLOGIE. Von Max Dessoir. Zweite völlig umgearbeitete Auflage. Zweiter Halbband. Berlin : Verlag von Carl Duncker. 1902. Pages, xv, 269. Price, 6 marks.

The present volume is the second installment of the second edition of Vol. I. of Prof. Max Dessoir's comprehensive *History of Modern German Psychology*. Professor Dessoir has divided the development of German psychology into the following periods: (1) From Leibnitz to the middle of the eighteenth century (the period of the founding of German psychology); (2) From 1750 to 1800 (the period of industrious encyclopædic research); (3) From 1800 to 1850 (the period of the dominance of speculation); and (4) From 1850 to the present time (the period of the upgrowth of the spirit of critical scientific inquiry). The first two periods are treated in the first volume of his work, (1) biographically and (2) technically; for it has been not only the author's purpose to exhibit the evolution of psychological thought and processes as purely objective products, but also to portray the historical and cultural background out of which German psychology has sprung, and from which the determining factors of the individual views of life have arisen. It is unnecessary to say that this task has been well and faithfully done.

The first volume, in its present second edition, has been considerably amplified. The author has gone more into detail than he did in the first edition, (continued work with the sources revealing much that was new to him,) so that the volume has now attained proportions which impart to it the value of a book of references and of sources, as well as that of a book of historical exposition,—a feature which has been enhanced by the addition of exhaustive indices.

Professor Dessoir hopes to be able to publish his second volume within four years.

THE WORLD AND THE INDIVIDUAL. Gifford Lectures. Second Series. Nature, Man, and the Moral Order. By Josiah Royce, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of the History of Philosophy in Harvard University. New York : The Macmillan Company. 1901. Pages, xvii, 480. Price, \$2.25.

The discussions of the present volume form the second and concluding series of Dr. Royce's Gifford Lectures, delivered before the University of Aberdeen in January, 1900. The delay in their publication has been due to the careful revision, almost amounting to rewriting, to which Dr. Royce's expositions have been subjected. The reason for this was that while the first series of Dr. Royce's lec-